

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

INFORMATION REPORT

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SECURITY INFORMATION

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1. Offices for the recruiting of manpower were established on 1 April 1949. The Galati office, which was responsible for the Covorlui district, employed five officials to direct unemployed persons to productive work.
2. On 1 October 1950 several local labor offices were consolidated, and regional offices were established. Galati received a regional office to cover the districts of Galati, Braila, Bujor, Tulcea, Faurei, Macin, and Calamatui. The number of officials in the Galati office was increased to 31 clerks and three agents to visit the villages. This number was further increased to 54 when the Constanta and Ialomita districts were added to the Galati office.
3. On 1 January 1952 all manpower offices, except the section for old-age pensions, were transferred from the Ministry of Labor to a special Department of Manpower, which is directly under the Council of Ministers. The 28 original regional offices were reduced to nine, located at Galati, Bucharest, Stalin (Brasov), Bacau, Timisoara, Arad, Cluj, Iasi, and Floesti.
4. The reorganization was accompanied by the dismissal of office personnel in an attempt to increase the number of factory workers. The result of this policy at Galati was disappointing; a total of 2,400 clerks were dismissed at Galati, Constanta, and Ialomita, but only 500 additional workers were registered in the factories. Most of these workers left the factories after short periods, either because they were not accustomed to manual labor (70 workers of a group of 100 sent from Galati to Hunedoara disappeared) or because they did not receive the wages promised to them.
5. Agents of the Galati office visit the villages to recruit unemployed farm labor for public works, such as the Danube-Black Sea Canal, the Bicaz and Moreni power stations, the Hunedoara works, or the cooperative and state farms. Two hundred to five hundred workers per month are recruited for

25 YEAR RE-REVIEW

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public work in this way. Published figures show the number of new workers to be 2,000 to 2,500 but these figures include all workers in these enterprises who have not yet received their official papers.

6. Galati had been instructed to supply 3,000 workers for the Danube-Black Sea Canal, but conditions were so bad there (poor food, high norms, and low pay) that the office did not succeed in sending a single man.
7. Many crops are not harvested because state farms do not have enough workers. In Frumusita, near Galati, many thousand hectares of wheat rotted in the field. State farms offer wages of 200 to 250 lei per day, but few newly-recruited workers are able to fulfill the norms.
8. The coal mines at Anina, Petrosani, Lupeni, Lonea, Sarvasag, and Petrila are also experiencing a labor shortage, since Rumanian youth refuse to become miners. The manpower office in Galati recruited 154 miners in a period of one and one-half months, but 142 to 144 of them left the mines after two weeks.
9. Schools are being opened everywhere to combat the shortage of skilled labor, including:
 - a. Trade Schools for children up to 14 years old. Pupils are admitted upon completion of four years of elementary school.
 - b. Miners' Schools at Anina. Students do eight hours of practical work in the mine four times a week and receive theoretical instructions three times a week. Many workers who attend the Miners' School are unable to stand the heat under-ground and leave after a short time.
 - c. SFU (Scoli, Fabrici, Uzine) Factory Schools. Students up to the age of 25 with at least four years of primary school are trained as factory workers in six-month courses. Candidates willing to attend these schools are promised clothing, free railroad travel, pocket money, good food, and well-paid jobs at the end of the course. These schools are provided with necessary funds, but many students drop out because of the difficulty of the curriculum, which includes Rumanian and Russian languages, mathematics, and Marxist ideology.

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